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Roosevelt Boom Is Failing

Nearly all the southern states are reported by the Taft campaign committee as in line for Taft, with instructed or "favorable" delegations. Taft now has nearly ten times as many instructed or "favorable" delegates as Roosevelt has, and many of the Taft instructed delegations come from states which had been counted on by the Roosevelt managers. The Roosevelt managers declare that the Taft instructions do not mean anything, and that there will be a stampede for Roosevelt after the first "courtesy" ballot. The Taft managers declare that the exact opposite will happen—that the Roosevelt instructed delegates will find their fight hopeless and vote for Taft after they size up the situation.

The Roosevelt managers are depending on seating contesting delegations from the southern states and elsewhere. But in the west, where Roosevelt counted himself the strongest, Taft is showing unlooked for strength, and in some states LaFollette is preferred to Roosevelt even by the so-called "progressives." Magazine Munsey, who was one of the original Roosevelt boomers, publishes a letter he has written, stating that Roosevelt "started much too late"—which is as disastrous in the end as if he ran much too slowly.

A current cartoon depicts Col. Roosevelt pounding both ends of a big bass drum with both hands, beating in the drumheads with war clubs and shouting his loudest; the legend reads "The call of the people." Another striking cartoon shows Roosevelt with a megaphone labeled "Recall of judges; recall of decisions" anxiously calling and awaiting the echo which never comes.

The greatest surprise so far came in Iowa, a recognized "insurgent" state, with a favorite son of her own, senator Cummins. Yet Taft carried five out of seven conventions, Cummins one and Roosevelt one. The Dakotas are also lost to Roosevelt, and will stand for LaFollette. Roosevelt has absolutely no chance in the older states. Contesting delegations will not help Roosevelt, as the Taft organization will be in full control of the national committee, which decides all contests one day before the national convention meets.

President Taft has expressed himself in favor of popular presidential primaries in the various states to ascertain the desire of the rank and file of the party; but only on condition that the primaries be conducted with all the safeguards of a regular election. He does not approve of "soap box" primaries, and regards them as no more entitled to respect than "straw ballots," "train polls," and the other worthless schemes to ascertain popular feeling. The president is right in favoring presidential primaries when they can be carried on in such a way as to record the real choice of the party; and he is right also in opposing any informal method of expression that would not clear, but becloud, the situation and would satisfy nobody. The people have a right to choose their president, and the members of each party have a right to choose their candidates; but it is well to make sure that the method adopted really admits of a fair ascertaining of the popular choice.

The states which will hold "preferential primaries" in the near future are Wisconsin, April 2; Nebraska, April 17; Oregon, April 19; Massachusetts, April 30. A fair line on the Roosevelt-Taft situation may be had from the three western states, where the primaries will be conducted under state laws and will fairly represent the choice of the rank and file of the party.

The "Taft sentiment" that certainly controls in the Republican party in a majority of the states is rather negative than positive; it does not represent so much a strong personal or political following for Taft, as a fixed conviction that Roosevelt is impossible. Roosevelt's new impractical and ill digested ideas are enough to rule him off the slate; but even if he had every other qualification, the fact that he has already served practically the maximum time ever allowed any president in our national history would make him ineligible under the long established rule of "No third term." Taft will be nominated on the first ballot, and he will be elected.

Many states are enacting laws designed to stop the exhibition of moving pictures displaying acts which constitute a felony under the criminal statutes. The movement is wise and timely. The power of mental suggestion is one that must be reckoned with.

Why Is the News Suppressed?

ASSOCIATED PRESS means an association of the press and is all that the name implies. The Associated Press is the only news gathering organization in the world not in the business for profit, and it is the largest news gathering organization in the world. Its news is gathered for all the papers represented in the association and the cost is pre-arranged among the different papers in accordance with their circulation and the size of the community they represent. The stockholders, the newspapers, are its managers. The papers in the association are of all political complexions—Socialist, Democratic, Republican and Independent—and of all races and languages; for such a large clientele, the news must be strictly news, colored to suit nobody. Every newspaper in the association has a vote in the management of the association and a right to complain against the service if it knows it to be wrong in any particular. Such a service cannot be anything but fair and honest, and when a newspaper, a member of the association, deliberately suppresses news furnished by this organization, it has some motive other than a desire to give the uncolored facts to its readers.

The El Paso Times is one of such papers. The El Paso Times refuses to publish the Associated Press dispatches on the situation in Chihuahua, or if it uses them at all, it ridicules them. The Times publishes other Associated Press news and boasts of the fact, but it ridicules or suppresses the news furnished by the Associated Press about the trouble in Chihuahua. The Associated Press now has Burge McFall, one of its staff men from Mexico City, in the field furnishing the news, and C. D. Hagerty, superintendent at Denver, is in El Paso receiving the dispatches and directing the work. These dispatches are furnished The Herald when they arrive during the day and are given to the Times when they arrive at night. The Times refuses to print them, and instead, publishes a lot of stuff about what "a passenger" from some place or other has to say, without, of course, giving the passenger's name—it thus discredits the story of its own representative as represented by its membership in the Associated Press, a man over whose action it has as much control as any paper in the country.

But this alleged "news" from nameless "passengers" serves a purpose. A reporter can write any sort of a story he wishes, so long as he does not have to credit it to anybody in particular, and can thus serve the purpose of his paper—whatever it may be—and also "make good" with the Maderista Mexican official who (according to the admission of his assistant) "came across" with a check.

If the Times publishes other Associated Press news and boasts of its service, why does it suppress that from Chihuahua, which it knows to be coming from an Associated Press staff man?

Only night before last we heard the cicadas fiddling away in the greening trees, tuning up their songs of summer. And now the coal man fiddles away while the town burns up the rocks to keep the shivers off. It is worth noting that every bad wind comes out of the east. The west is all right, bless her heart.

One-Sentence Philosophy

GLOBE SIGHTS.
(Attribution Globe.)
A coward may fight when cornered, but it is hard to corner him.
Nether does a motto amount to much as a labor saving device.
Occasionally a woman reforms a man, but she doesn't do it by making. Every boy would like to be temporarily whipped on a desert isle.
You are also getting old when you begin to look over your shoulder a good deal.
What a lot of ingenuity goes to cooking good things that are bad for the digestion.
Until she can afford it, a woman feels that she would have to trust her baby with a nurse.
Considering how little letters contain, on the average, people are too anxious to get them.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.
(Chicago News.)
Cold cash always gets a warm reception.
A few weeks of matrimonial training will enable a man to predict rain storms in advance.
Nothing pleases some people more than the opportunity to spread bad news about their neighbors.
And sometimes the girl's father forbids a young man the house, when it wasn't the house he wanted.
When a man buys a new hat he wants one somewhat like the one he had before—but it's different with a woman.
A silly man is easily convinced that the late Mr. Solomon did in all his years.
Saleswomen in a glove store ought to make good as stenographers. They understand the art of handling kids.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

BENEFACTORS

By Walt Mason.

Some time ago I had the heaves, which laid me on a couch of pain; it is a malady that leaves you broken down in wind and brain. And while I tossed upon my bed, old Bikins came, with comfort sweet; he placed a poultice on my head and gently fanned my fevered feet. He gladly helped the weary frau, and from her heart the sadness drove; he fed the horse and milked the cow, and whacked up cordwood for the stove. For many weeks he did my chores while I was tangled with disease; and when I'd utter thanks he roared disgustedly. "Forget it, please!" Old Winkletoot has wide renown for freely giving princely sums; he gave a fountain to the town and built a home for busted bums. He is the boss philanthropist, whom all the papers advertise; he surely will be sorely missed when he kicks up his heels and dies. But when I had the heaves and lay with plaster casts upon my ears, he never came to say good day, although he's known me 50 years. To see a neighbor in distress, and help him with a song and dance, won't win the plaudits of the press or make your cherished fame advance.

A Question Unanswered The Herald's Daily Short Story

By Louise Helgers.

WHY is it that in life the one man in the world a woman cannot have is the one man she wants? Why is it that the right man so often marries the wrong girl? Why is it that the knot of love comb at times so easily and fatally undone, and at other times so firmly and inextricably tied, in spite of every effort to loosen it? Why?

She was young and pretty; furthermore she was very rich. Best of all, she had a heart of gold. And she was in love with a girl who was a writer, who had no money save the few pennies he brought him, but he had to make up for that more than his share of pride.

His family had been friends of hers since they were children. When on his rare visits to the little country home where his parents lived, they spoke to him of the necessity of his finding a rich wife, so that he might be able to live in comfort until his work had brought him the money his genius deserved, although no name passed their lips, he knew of whom they were speaking, and constantly harbored his heart against the blue eyes and pale prettiness of the heiress. He was not to be bought, and love to be worth anything must be free.

He began to avoid her; he ceased to call upon her at the home where he was invited. When by chance he met her, he was cold, controlled in his manner, refusing to see the pained appeal in her eyes.

To show himself how absolutely heart whole he was, how little he cared for a woman with money, he presently became engaged to a girl who lived in the same shabby boarding house as himself, a girl who kept butchers' accounts in the day time, a girl with a mean, pretty face, and a mean, petty soul to match.

Manlike, he did not perceive the soul beneath a cloud of wavy hair, and dreamt because her lips were more soft when he kissed them that he had found the free love his proud spirit would not recognize. Romance was not to be found in Eaton Square, but in a little shabby room in a street of violets and whose simple morning gown cost more than he made in a week.

It was here beside him in the shabby boarding house, penniless and alone, that at times he found himself thinking suddenly of how blue a woman's eyes could look when turquoise were twined in a coil of her hair and lay like forgotten things upon a white throat, or the flower people selling violets in the streets brought back to him the memory of someone in gold and white, who was apt to be a spring wood, crossing a room to him with hands outstretched, he pushed the door open and the memory from him sharply.

His wife must come to him a beggar, a suppliant depending upon his generosity, no like Coppelius like to him, raise her to her feet. She must not be a queen crowned in her own right, but a queen in his own right.

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EASTERN MAN CONVERTS MOTOR TRUCK INTO TRAVELING HOME FOR CROSS CONTINENT TOUR

Use of Motor Trucks by Business and Manufacturing Houses Proves Decided Saving Over Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

By Frederic J. Haskin

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 23.—Uses to which automobiles in general, and motor-trucks in particular, are put are sometimes strikingly novel. In some cities motor trucks are used for building, consisting of three or four vehicles, drawn by a large road-roller or tractor, are hooked up in train form and sent over the road to repair minor faults. An eastern man recently converted a small motor-truck into a traveling home. His and his wife made this truck their headquarters on a trip from New York to San Francisco. They had in it a bed and a tiny kitchen, thus being able to live independent of hotels and restaurants. They carried with them a sufficient supply of food and good things to eat, together with a tent when they needed it. They declared that they enjoyed their lives on their transcontinental tour.

At a recent New York automobile show, power wagons of one kind and another were exhibited by fully 100 manufacturers. Although the use of the automobile for commercial purposes began in a limited way almost coincident with the rise of the pleasure car, it has not been until the past year that it has become a serious factor in the business of the country. This has been true largely because of the fact that there were previously no facilities for the operation of motor-trucks, and the automobile manufacturer had to demonstrate a motor-truck in a business house of the country. His conviction that transportation by automobile was cheaper than by horse-drawn vehicle. Gradually, however, certain of the more progressive users of transportation have adopted the automobile motor-truck for their work, and in a large majority of cases the cost of transportation has been reduced by the power wagon than with the horse.

Motor Trucks Supplant Horses.
The results of these experiments have been heralded widely and have led to the making of similar trials of the motor-truck by the side of the horse-drawn vehicle. The results of these trials continued to grow until today it is estimated that there are more than 6,000 firms in the United States using motor trucks, and that 20,000 trucks are now in use. The automobile journals, without exception, predict that the use of the motor-truck will double the number of commercial cars in operation in this country. One enthusiastic advocate of the motor-truck declares that the indications are that the production of such cars in the present year will amount to 30,000 trucks. New York City alone has ordered 10,000 trucks every week in various parts of the country, and it is believed by the automobile manufacturers that the business of the motor-truck will be a permanent one. The main thing which recommends the motor-truck to the business man is the fact that under proper operating conditions it is able to reduce the cost of transporting goods and passengers. Hundreds of instances are cited by the manufacturers of commercial motor trucks. A New York City brewer had 120 horses and a corresponding number of wagons. He decided to try out an auto-truck for delivery of beer. The results of the experiment were such that he found the cost per keg of beer delivered was considerably less than when delivered by horse-drawn vehicle. He finally increased his supply of motor-trucks to 50, and declares that this has resulted in an annual saving of \$25,000. With horses it cost 7-10 cents a barrel to deliver beer; with motor-trucks, it costs 24-25 cents.

Saving Money With Motor-Trucks.
An experiment was made by a large western packing house, which kept a record of transportation costs in the use of a three-ton truck. It was found that when the truck was operated with the money received from the sale of the horses it displaced, and the cost of the motor-truck paid for itself in 15 months. In still another case a large department store found that by using motor-trucks for delivery, and that this, on the large business of that store, resulted in a saving of \$200 a day.

Not only has the motor-truck won its way among private corporations, but it has the approval of the United States government. The government printing office, upon the strength of showings made in the department of business in Washington, decided to install motor-trucks as a substitute for horse-drawn vehicles. It has been found that the printing office fleet of motor-trucks is gradually paying its purchase price by the saving in transportation costs effected.

It must not be supposed from all this that the motor-truck is always successful in reducing the operating costs. If the machine is not operated to its full capacity, and if the routes are not laid out with a view to keeping the cost of delivery low, the cost of transporting freight by the motor-truck may be much higher than by horse-drawn vehicles. However, there are usually attached to motor-truck agencies, men whose mission it is to advise motor-truck owners how to get the most out of their machines, and how to prevent losses.

American Cars Cheaper to Keep Up.
There are many illustrations tending to prove that the American motor-truck is a more economical machine in operation than the foreign truck. The services of the manager of the New York newspaper in the operation of foreign motor-trucks is illustrative. In this connection, he has been usually attached to motor-truck agencies, men whose mission it is to advise motor-truck owners how to get the most out of their machines, and how to prevent losses.

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Abe Martin



There's gittin' to be too blamed many women in th' suffrage business that'd rather lead than vote. Th' ar muf nuisance, that asks as many questions, kin now take 'em off an' git in th' game.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1898
Thos Dale left for Great Falls, N. H., this morning.
Walter Long has just finished a five room brick cottage on Campbell street.
A trainload of cattle came over from Mexico today for Mr. Cox, to be shipped east.
The Waters-Pierce Oil company will build a \$500 stable near the Santa Fe station.
W. D. Murdoch, assistant general agent of the Mexican Central, has gone to Mexico City.
Dan Creelan, formerly of this city, an actor, ball player and stage manager, has died in Spokane.

E. M. Bray is about to let the contract for the erection of a two story brick house in Franklin Heights.
William Gibson has filed a suit for \$10,000 damages for alleged personal injuries against the G. H. and T. P. railroad in the district court.

W. A. Givens, grand master of the Odd Fellows in New Mexico, is in El Paso and will be entertained by the local Odd Fellows lodge tonight.

Some of the property owners entered a protest to the mayor today against allowing the El Paso and Northeastern railroad to close certain streets in the city.
An order has been received by the railroad company to hold 50 stock cars in readiness in this city, and it is believed that they are to move the troops from Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Millard Patterson and J. F. Corcoran have returned from Deming, where they went to the hotel. They report a very strong religious feeling in Deming.
When a Santa Fe engine was switching a car of wood from the yards to the El Paso brick plant the top of the car was blown off by the wind. The crew was on the engine and no one was hurt.

RUIDOSO PEOPLE PLAN TO WORK ON THE ROADS
Ruidoso, N. M., March 23.—The people of this vicinity are making preparations to begin work on the roads to put them in shape for the new trans-continental automobile line.

R. Bracken is hauling lumber from the Alto sawmill for the purpose of building a corral.
F. M. Miller, of Glencoe, N. M., is here on business.

Vest Pocket Essays

Hints On Gardening By George Fitch

Author of "A Good Old Strunk"

AT this time of the year, when nature is yawning and rubbing the sleep out of her eyes, there are few able-bodied American husbands who do not feel the desire to garden, swelling in their midst.

There is no sport more invigorating or more full of joyous hope than gardening. It tones up the muscles, calms the mind, purifies the lungs and enriches the body. No man with a good garden can be an anarchist, and no man who conducts a bad garden for a year can be anything but a pessimist. But gardening should not be done carelessly nor at random. A little science in gardening, as in politics, will produce splendid results and it is with the idea of troubling the food products of the American back yard and thus giving the high cost of living a paralyzing wallop, that a few Talks on Amateur Gardening will now be inserted into this series by the author, who has gardened for years with almost unbelievable results.

The first essential in gardening is to choose your tools. Some people prefer to obtain the garden first, but this is wrong. You will get more out of your tools than you will from the garden, and besides many a man has had to abandon work on his garden at a critical point for the want of some small tool which he should have purchased at a January Clearing Sale. By all means, get your tools first. For a small garden, the following will be quite sufficient:

A spade, a hoe, a stump puller, a spading fork, an oblong watering can, 100 feet of hose, a hand cultivator, a spade, a weed puller, a small chair in which to sit while weeding, a wheelbarrow, with which to remove the daily deposit of cans, bones, etc., a dozen pairs of cotton gloves, a straw hat three feet in diameter, a hot house, in which to jolly tomato sprouts along, 150 feet of stout wire fencing, a Florentine rifle for dogs; one wide gauge shotgun for hens; one choke

half of their available ground space for a tool house and will keep the long handled and ferocious implements confined in this building, instead of placing them in the cellar where they will attack members of the family at every opportunity.
Tomorrow's essay will deal with the important subject of "Choosing Your Ground."
(Copyright, 1912, by George Mathew Adams.)